

The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Health Report for the Year 1953



Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity and
Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service.

J. M. PATERSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector:

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M. Inst.P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1953.

Chairman.

Cr. W. Chivers.

Councillors

Crs. G. H. Aubler.

S. Armstrong, J.P.

J. Bacon

A. Clarke

Mrs. M. Dignan

W. A. Eden

S. Hall

Mrs. M.D. Mackinnon, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.

J. A. Mackinnon, M.A.

W. E. Metcalf, J.P. C.C.

W. Moorhouse, J.P.

J. Pyrah

A. P. Ripley

Mrs. M. Snell

C. Sunley

Mrs. M. Sylvester

J. Walker

W. Windross

J. C. Wren

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Miss D. J. Haiste, M.B. Ch.B.

P. J. Solan, M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. D.P.H. - Appointed 5th July, 1953.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER.

H. Scholefield, M.B. Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Altofts Infant Welfare Clinic.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

J. D. Pickup, M.D. (Distinc.), M.B. Ch.B. D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K. M. Mayall, M.A. M.B. B.Chir. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A. J. S. Bell-Tawse, B.A. M.B. B.Chir. F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Telephone Numbers.

F. G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V.
M. Stephenson, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V. - Park Pavilion.
E. W. Chapman, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.
R. Ward, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. - Resigned 9th October, 1953.

Normanton 2112
Normanton 3192
"
"

MIDWIVES.

D. Donoghue, S.C.M., 17 Cambridge St., Normanton.
I. Lord, S.R.N. S.C.M., 207A Wakefield Rd., Normanton.
D. Whitworth, S.R.N. S.C.M., 8 Gypsy Lane Est., Normanton.
F. G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V., 24 Pearson St.,
Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 3132
Normanton 3154
Normanton 3257
Normanton 2112

★ Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

P. I. Mashford, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.S.C.N. Q.I.D.N., 24 Pearson St.,
Altofts, Normanton.
L. Epton, S.R.N. S.C.M., 325 Castleford Rd., Normanton.
B. Prince, S.R.N. S.C.M., 1 Beckbridge Est., Normanton.
M. McNaney, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N., 8 Woodhouse Mount, Normanton.
★ Relief Home Nurse.

Normanton 2112
Normanton 3205
Normanton 3283
Normanton 2229

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

A. Eades, S.R.N. S.C.M.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1953

To The Chairman and Members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my seventh annual report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1953.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	3,061
Population (Estimated R.G.).....	18,830
Number of inhabited houses (1938).....	5,015
Number of inhabited houses (1953).....	5,655
Rateable Value.....	£76,071
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£292
Density of Population.....	6.15 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into four wards,
namely:-

Normanton, Common, Woodhouse and Altofts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	141	120	261
Illegitimate.....	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>146</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>270</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	3	3	6
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Births.....	<u>149</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>276</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population	-	14.34 (Corrected 14.77)	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population	-	0.32 (Corrected 0.33)	

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	29.00	34.6	40.26	24.69	37.04
England & Wales.....	32.00	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.80
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	30.00	35.7	41.95	24.84	34.48
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.11

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
All causes (corrected - 10.92)	Crude - 9.93	10.24
Infective & parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.21	0.21
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.16	0.11
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.00	0.05
All forms of Tuberculosis.	0.16	0.16
Cancer.	1.33	2.16
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	1.17	1.11
Heart and Circulatory.	3.72	3.69
Respiratory Diseases.	1.38	1.00
Maternal Mortality.	0.05	0.00

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1953.

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live & still births).		
(1) Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.	0.00	0.10
(2) Abortion with toxæmia.	0.00	0.01
(3) Other toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperium.	0.00	0.24
(4) Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	3.62	0.13
(5) Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia.	0.00	0.04
(6) Abortion with sepsis.	0.00	0.06
(7) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	0.00	0.18
	<u>3.62</u>	<u>0.76</u>

Death Rates (per 1,000 Home Population).

All causes (corrected 10.92)	9.93	11.40
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.	0.16	0.20
Influenza.	0.05	0.16
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia.	0.37	0.55

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton.....	16.4	16.5	15.67	17.09	14.34
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.....	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding) Administrative County)	17.2	16.3	15.8	15.4	15.7

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Still Birth Rate for Normanton.....	0.41	0.52	0.37	0.47	0.32
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.....	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.35

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO NATAL PERIOD.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
Legitimate	4	-	4	
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	
	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	England Normanton. & Wales.

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births - 18.52 17.70

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY IN NEO-NATAL PERIOD.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	3	-	3

Death Rate of Infants from Prematurity per 1,000 Live Births - 11.1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
Legitimate	8	1	9	
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	
	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	England Normanton. & Wales.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births - 37.04 27.0

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE
(per 1,000 Live Births)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Normanton</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1949	3.18	3.0
1950	0.00	1.9
1951	6.71	1.4
1952	0.00	1.1
1953	3.70	1.1

DEATHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
111	76	187

CAUSES OF DEATH (FIGURES TAKEN FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLES).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	2	1	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	2	2
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	1	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease.	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	8	5	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	10	12	22
Coronary disease, angina.	21	15	36
Hypertension with heart disease.	5	2	7
Other heart disease.	11	9	20
Other circulatory disease.	3	4	7
Influenza.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
c/fwd.	70	56	126

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
b/fwd.	70	56	126
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Bronchitis	13	5	18
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
Congenital malformations.	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	11	8	19
Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
All other accidents.	2	1	3
Suicide.	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL.	<u>111</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>187</u>

With the exception of the year 1952, Normanton in common with the rest of the country has shown a marked tendency towards a falling Live Birth rate since 1948 and it is noticeable that the dip for 1953 is in marked contrast to the sharp rise in 1952 taking, in each case as a basis, the existing rate for England and Wales for the year in question. It is to be hoped that in future years this rate will be stabilised in line with or above the national average.

Over the last ten years our average illegitimate birth rate ratio as compared with the legitimate one has been in the region of 1 in 35 and for this year, 1 in 30. During the same period of time there have occurred only three illegitimate still births, all of which took place prior to 1948 and since 1947 there has only been one infant death in this category. Whilst it must be admitted that the population of infants concerned is not sufficiently big to allow us to draw any definite conclusions on the subject, one cannot but get the impression that the fate of the illegitimate child in Normanton compares very favourably with that of its legitimate counterpart.

Our Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths in infants under one month of age) which includes the prematurity mortality rate, is comparable with that for England and Wales, but the Infant mortality rate for infants up to one year of age is not

so reassuring. Since we are dealing with a small number of deaths, this higher mortality rate would appear to be explained by the death of an infant from congenital defects being carried over from the neo-natal group into the next higher age group. In 1953, following a year free of such cases, there was one death in a child under two years of age from diarrhoeal causes.

In my previous report to you I stated that we had not had a maternal mortality since 1948 but I regret to state that during 1953 there was one such death.

Our crude death rate has again shown a significant fall and in this respect is in unison with the national trend. This fall, singularly enough, has been contributed to by a fall in the Cancer death rate which, as everyone knows, is nowadays showing a marked tendency to rise. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus claimed three victims (two men and one woman). One cigarette smoked represents 1 gramme of tobacco fumes inhaled and an ounce a week of tobacco represents 4 grammes per day, and it has been found that there is a statistically significant rise in the lung cancer death rate in those who smoke 25 or more grammes per day.

Coronary disease is also linked up with tobacco smoking, though to a considerably lesser extent and here we find there were, locally, 36 deaths from this disease, 21 of whom were men and 15 women.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF AN AGEING POPULATION.

Most of us are fully alive to the social problems arising out of the ever-growing population of ageing persons in the community but since a not inconsiderable part of the concrete evidence necessarily associated with a subject of this nature is masked by unavoidable statistical data, it is not to be wondered at if difficulty is experienced in evaluating its significance. Moreover, it must be remembered that what is happening in this direction nationally is also taking place locally in Normanton and in view of the importance attaching to the subject it was felt that this would be an appropriate time to enlarge on it under the heading of Vital Statistics. An attempt has therefore been made in this report to show the alteration that has steadily been taking place in the age structure of the population over the last half century, followed by some of the implications and observations on how the matter is being tackled.

On the basis of the death rates supplied for the year 1902 it has been ascertained that a child born in 1903, if it were a boy, had an expectation of life of 48 years and if a girl, of 52 years, whilst in 1953, on the basis of the death rates supplied for the year 1952, the expectation of life for a boy had risen to 67 years and for a girl to 72 years. Thus, the passage of 50 years has seen an increase in the span of human life of some 20 years, a truly remarkable phenomenon, and the credit for this achievement is due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of all those sociologists, doctors, scientists, administrators etc. who have seen the need to focus their detailed knowledge on to this subject with a view to improving our lot now and in later life. Just as the resolution of one problem, however, not infrequently brings one or more in its trail, so we now find ourselves having to get a better appreciation of the wants of older people as well as to provide for their economic requirements, and these we are in the process of sorting out at the moment.

One would expect as a direct result of prolonging the life span that the gross numbers of the population would have increased over the half century and this is just what has happened. Expressed in actual fact, we find that in the year 1903 the population of England and Wales stood at 33 millions, whereas by 1953 it had risen by one third again to 44 millions, and on the evidence at present available it is estimated that by 1983 it will have risen by a further 3 millions to 47 millions. Put more graphically, between 1903 and 1953 the population of this country rose by 33% and in another 30 years it is estimated that it will rise by a further 7%. In the face of such competing figures it is difficult to escape the conclusion that during the passage of this period of time there must have been structural alterations in our various age groups and in a survey recently carried out, this view has amply been confirmed. As a basis on which to work, the survey took a random sample of one thousand of the population, divided them into three arbitrary age groups and compared the data in 1901 with that obtained in 1947. These are tabulated as follows:-

Persons in Age Groups.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>0 - 25</u>	<u>25 - 65</u>	<u>65 plus</u>
1901	520	433	47
1947	352	542	107
Percentage decrease or increase.	32.3% decrease.	25.17% increase.	127.6% increase.

From this table it will be seen at a glance that important structural changes have been taking place in our population in all three age groups and it is extremely significant that whereas there has been a 32% decrease in our 0 - 25 population there has also been a 128% increase in our 65 plus population. Some comparative idea of the ever increasing magnitude of the problem may be visualised when it is stated that between December, 1952 and December, 1953, in England and Wales, a further 68,000 persons entered into this 65 plus age group and the growing consensus of opinion is that some radical alteration will have to take place in our social set up to compensate for the change in the age structure. In this direction it is of interest to note even now that added inducements are being held out to those becoming entitled to a retirement pension under the National Insurance scheme to carry on for a few more years provided they have the health and strength to do so. Furthermore, a considerable amount of experimental work is being carried out by industrial firms and by Local Authorities to determine the types of work for which these people are best suited.

Under the National Assistance Act, it is the duty of the welfare authority of the County Council to provide residential accommodation for old people in need of care and attention, and to comply with this requirement it has, locally, modernised existing old Poor Law accommodation and has acquired houses suitable for conversion. Further extensions of this kind are still urgently required and the homeliness and comfort which they provide, linked with the freedom from restriction, is always the keynote in the management and provision of homes of this nature. On entering such accommodation, pensioners are allowed to retain their pensions and after paying for their keep usually have 6s. 6d. left over

as pocket money. Not all of these admissions, however, are of a voluntary nature and the Medical Officer of Health on occasion, and much against his will, finds himself required to take action statutorily to ensure that old persons who are incapacitated or who are aged and infirm get that attention of which they are in such need but of which they so steadfastly refuse to avail themselves.

Although the attitude of old people is rapidly changing in regard to making use of residential accommodation, it is found in practice that the majority of them prefer to be independent and live in their own homes as they have always been accustomed to do for so long in the past. In this connection it is interesting to note that Normanton has built 108 houses for old persons and 4 more are in the process of being built.

To study the needs of old people and to encourage and promote measures for their well-being, old people's welfare committees have been set up all over the country and in England and Wales there are even now 1000 of these committees in existence. In Normanton, such a committee has been in operation for a few years. There are seven clubs, a system of home visiting for the aged sick and a chiropody service, all doing a grand job of work in keeping up the morale of these people.

Our Health Visitors visit the aged in their homes, helping them with their multiple problems, contacting and co-operating with the various other Welfare Departments and voluntary bodies to meet the needs of the various and fluctuating circumstances. There is a very human aspect to this work, since by means of it, aged people of all classes are made to feel that they are not forgotten, and the enthusiasm with which they receive the Health Visitor into their homes shows their appreciation of the help which she gives them; not least of all, they confide in her all matters personal or otherwise. During the year, 780 visits were made by health visitors to 58 aged persons.

The home nurses also play a very great part in this service, by administering to the needs of the aged sick and infirm. This service, often combined with the Home Help service, allows the patients to retain the comfort of their own homes where otherwise it would be necessary to seek residential accommodation or geriatric hospital accommodation. During 1953 Home Nurses attended 262 and Home Helps assisted 82 aged persons.

The social problem of old age thus is one in which each and everyone of us is vitally interested and to arrive at a satisfactory solution demands that it be tackled in a most realistic manner. Some idea of the extent of the social (and also the medical) implications will be realised when it is stated that in 1932, only 1 in every 13 of the population in this country was 65 years or over, whilst in 1952 this ratio fell to 1 in 9 and in 1982 it is reckoned that it will stand at 1 in 6. Some 150 years ago, when this ratio was in the region of 1 in 16, Thomas Malthus in his celebrated inquiry into the nature and causes of poverty maintained that too many children were being born, thus overloading the infant population of the community. Nowadays the tendency is for the unbalancing effect to manifest itself at the opposite end of the scale. Olden civilisations, cultured as well as primitive, not infrequently shelved their responsibilities towards their aged dependants by liquidating them, but since our moral code rightly prohibits such a policy, effective ways and means are being worked out to solve the problem in a more humane manner.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications 22	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	11	4	5	2	2	1	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers
on Tuberculosis Register in
1952 and 1953.

	<u>1952</u>			<u>1953</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Number of cases on Register 1st January.	85	18	103	88	19	107
(b) New cases notified during the year.	15	4	19	15	7	22
(c) Restored to Register.	1	-	1	-	-	-
(d) TOTALS.	101	22	123	103	26	129
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year.	13	3	16	10	3	13
(f) Number of cases left on Register at the end of the year.	88	19	107	93	23	116

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

Our first comprehensive Miniature Mass Radiography survey was held in Normanton during the early part of the year and in view of your continued interest in the subject of Tuberculosis, I have included a detailed statement of the work done in this survey.

In order to make this local survey sufficiently comprehensive and factual it was felt necessary from the very commencement that three major considerations would have to be kept in mind throughout the planning stages. The basic principle in any such survey aims at providing adequate facilities for the examination of members of the general public who may wish to avail themselves of this service and this essential was duly observed. Again, priority groups such as nurses, those engaged in industrial occupations in which there was a possibility of lung irritation sufficient to initiate degenerative changes, and others, also had to be given adequate consideration. Finally, since so little was known concerning the early incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in our coal mining community which constitutes more than 50% of all local industries, it was considered timely to carry out some pioneer work in this direction.

It is a generally accepted truth that persons on the spot have a much better idea of local facilities and needs than those who are strangers to the town and this was particularly noticeable as regards the provision made through the initiative of a Sub-committee of this Council for the X-ray examination of school children in Normanton. Not a few school children who otherwise would have had to go outside the town for their X-ray were finally spared this extra journey and their needs were catered for in Normanton. Discussions which I had had on previous occasions with members of the local mining community had firmly convinced me that if we were to gain their active support and confidence, a modified form of approach would have to be evolved, and the idea was finally approved of inviting the active co-operation of the local Chest Physician on this survey. This was freely given and in due course arrangements were made for a team consisting of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chest Physician and the Miniature Mass Radiography Area Organiser to meet the West Riding Colliery Consultative Committee composed of representatives of the management and men. The mode of procedure at this meeting was for the Medical Officer of Health to start the ball rolling by discussing the problems involved in connection with Tuberculosis from the angle of preventative medicine, the Chest Physician to follow by developing the theme of the disease complex involved and its dangers, and for the lay organiser to wind up by discussing the proposed survey from the physical organisation angle. That this joint meeting completely served its purpose was obvious from the active interest shown during the discussion and also by the searching nature of the questions asked during question time. I am led to believe also that during the subsequent operational phase of the survey, the response of the men at this colliery was, on the whole, considerably better than the results obtained from other surveys where the normal method of procedure had been followed. Needless to say, this meeting would not have been possible had it not been for the welcome co-operation of the Area General Manager, the National Coal Board medical officers concerned, the manager, and not least, the men on the Consultative Committee.

The survey in Normanton lasted for approximately one week, from the 30th April to the 7th May, 1953. The general public, and the priority groups including school leavers, attended sessions arranged for them at the Trinity Methodist Church Schoolroom situated in Normanton which temporarily housed the Unit, and arrangements were also made at the West Riding Colliery to provide the

necessary accommodation and facilities for the Unit in the pit yard.

Below are tabled the statistical results of the complete survey as nearly as possible as it affected Normanton residents, and the compilation of this part of the report has only been possible from data supplied by the Director of the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit concerned, who also proved to be most co-operative in every way possible during the active phase of the survey.

	Population of Normanton - approx. 19,000.		
	General public.		
	Miners.	W.R.C.C. employees.	Total.
	School children.		
Number examined.	716	1036	1852
Number previously examined.	20	115	135
Percentage previously examined.	2.7%	11%	7.3%
Number recalled and examined by large skiagram.	26	21	47
Percentage " " " " " "	3.6%	2%	2.5%
Number clinically examined by M.M.R. Medical Director.	21	15	36
Percentage " " " " "	2.9%	1.49%	1.94%
Number presumed active.	Nil	2	2
Rate presumed active, per 1000 examined.	0.00	1.9	1.08
Number presumed inactive.	10	1	11
Rate presumed inactive, per 1000 examined.	13.9	0.96	5.9

The rates worked out from this local comprehensive survey show that one out of every ten of the population submitted themselves for X-ray examination and this gave a rate of 1.08 presumed active per 1000 examined. This compares very favourably with the surveys carried out in other areas but I do feel that, most important of all, now that the ice has been broken locally and the preliminary survey completed, it would be extremely helpful if future surveys could be arranged to follow at regularly spaced intervals. In this way, continued interest in the subject of Pulmonary Tuberculosis would be sustained and fresh cases which had developed, though not discovered, since the previous survey would automatically be diagnosed and dealt with.

The practical experience gained from this local survey prompts me to make the following observations.

(1) In "working up" a campaign of this nature, the more channels we have for the dissemination of information, the more publicity we can give it and, in proportion, the greater the degree of success that can be anticipated. Preventive medicine knows no barriers and whilst it is the duty of the Regional Hospital Board to operate this service, other allied services within the National Health Service Act could give considerable assistance towards its final success.

In this connection it is known that in similar surveys the participation of the district authority has been invited with considerable success, and I feel a like policy could be followed here. The detailed local knowledge of members and of officers could be used to very good advantage. Our health visitors under the National Health Service Act, as members of the local health authority, and by the very terms and nature of their work in the home, are immediately put in a very favourable position to act as health educators in a way denied to other field workers in this most important aspect of the social service. What they have done in the past and are continuing to do in the present in the interests of Diphtheria prevention, they can do again in campaigns directed towards the eradication of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(2) In the Ministry of Health report for 1951 it is stated that Miniature Mass Radiography Surveys are responsible for detecting 15% of all new notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and further extensions to the service are badly needed. Whilst it is everywhere agreed that it should be available to every member of the community, no great stretch of imagination is required to foresee that certain persons in the community, by reason of their employment can, if infected, act as a primary focus of the disease, and cause untold harm and misery to others. Such key persons include in their ranks shopkeepers, hairdressers, theatre and cinema attendants, 'bus and tram conductors, teachers, doctors and dentists and, doubtless, others can readily be called to mind. It is reassuring to find that the responsible authority is fully alive to the nature and extent of the problem, and future local surveys will keep this point well in mind.

(3) During the organising phase of Miniature Mass Radiography surveys, although considerable use is being made of press and poster publicity, the vast potentialities attendant on the use of cine films having a direct bearing on the subject of Tuberculosis, and shown to public audiences just before such a survey, appear to be largely undeveloped. Here again is probably a field where local interests and initiative could undoubtedly figure very largely indeed.

PROVISION OF HOUSES FOR TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.

During the year, 3 houses were provided for tuberculous persons by the Housing Committee.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.

Additional nourishment in the form of free milk was made available by the West Riding County Council, and at the end of the year there were 34 persons receiving such free nourishment.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

9 contacts of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were immunised against the disease by means of B.C.G. vaccination.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1953, IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Notified Diseases.											
Measles	12	33	32	22	6	3	-	-	108	4	-
Whooping Cough	10	28	34	31	-	-	-	-	103	6	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	7	10	2	2	-	-	23	23	-
Polionyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-

Notified Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	4	-	-	5	-	-
Pneumonia	4	7	8	8	8	-	35	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	1	2	1	-	-	4	-	-
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In Normanton the general state of the immunity of the child population is such that there has not been one confirmed notified case of Diphtheria for over four years. At present, 52% of the 0 - 5 population and 83% of the 5 - 15 population are already immunised against the disease.

An apathy or unwillingness has been manifesting itself during recent years among certain sections of the community against protective immunisation against Diphtheria, due in some measure to an unwillingness on the part of parents of younger children to submit them for protective immunisation, and to the fact that it is known that in a small number of cases there is a definite relationship between the site of injection after the use of certain types of immunising material and the site of paralysis in those cases where Poliomyelitis develops. There have only been three cases of Poliomyelitis in Normanton in three years, and parents with young children as yet unprotected against Diphtheria should give serious consideration to the pros and cons of the question. It may be too late to wait until an epidemic of Diphtheria breaks out before seeking protection.

In a recent outbreak of Diphtheria in this country it was found that this disease has lost neither its old time ferocity nor its killing power. In the outbreak in question there were 78 notified cases, none of which had received protective inoculation, with 6 deaths, which gives a death rate of 77 per 1000 cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

One of the main difficulties encountered in protecting children against Whooping Cough in the same effective way as we can against Diphtheria has been due to the fact that an effective vaccine against Whooping Cough has not been available. This defect has, during recent years, been remedied and 209 Normanton children have been protected in this way. The following table shows what has been done in this direction.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>6 months</u>	<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>2 - 3</u>	<u>3 - 4</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	<u>6 months.</u>	<u>to 1 year.</u>	<u>years.</u>	<u>years.</u>	<u>years.</u>	
1952 (Commencing 1st April).	2	41	15	6	3	67
1953	7	83	35	11	6	142
	9	124	50	17	9	209

SMALLPOX.

Our efforts to protect the community against Smallpox have met with rather more success during 1953 than in previous years. This was due to a large extent to the presence of an outbreak of the disease in areas not too far distant from Normanton. The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1949.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>1 year.</u>	<u>1</u> <u>year.</u>	<u>2 - 4</u> <u>years.</u>	<u>5 - 14</u> <u>years.</u>	<u>15 years</u> <u>or over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1949. Vaccinated.	16		11	-	5	32
Re-vaccinated.	1		-	1	6	8
1950. Vaccinated.	48		1	5	5	59
Re-vaccinated.	-		-	-	12	12
1951. Vaccinated.	33	3	2	1	9	48
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	13	14
1952. Vaccinated.	44	3	3	-	9	59
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	10	11
1953. Vaccinated.	63	8	19	47	76	213
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	2	19	48	69

FOOD POISONING.

One outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred during 1953 affecting 4 people in Normanton. These people had consumed some Pork Pies purchased in Wakefield. Fortunately they all recovered in a short time after treatment by their own doctor.

It will no doubt be recalled that Pork Pies from the same shop were the cause of a major outbreak in Wakefield.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough, a maximum of 505,000 gallons per day being available. This water is soft in character, having a temporary hardness of 18 parts per million, and a total hardness of 53 parts per million.

Purification.

Purification is carried out at the Wakefield Waterworks and no further local treatment is given.

Consumption.

In 1953 the average daily consumption for the Normanton Urban District was 447,000 gallons per day, of which 355,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 92,000 gallons per day industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

All houses with the exception of one farmhouse and one farm cottage receive water from the Town's main, and three houses are supplied from communal standpipes.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

Removal to Hospital or other suitable Premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Once again I am pleased to report that during the year under review it was not necessary to invoke the powers granted under Section 47 of these Acts.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During 1953 six courses were held. Altogether 30 patients attended the Clinic which is held at the Child Welfare Centre, Park Pavilion, Normanton, and there was a total of 176 attendances compared with 134 during 1952.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

CENTRE	Days and times of sessions.	No. of sessions during the year.	ATTENDANCES.				Attending for first time.	
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	0 - 1	1 - 5.
Altofts	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	48	633	13.19	397	8.27	35	4
Normanton Park Pavilion	Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	96	2917	30.5	939	9.79	179	11
		144	3550	24.65	1336	9.28	214	15

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>Number of sessions.</u>	<u>Number of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>Number attending for first time.</u>
Park Pavilion, Normanton.	48	220	4.58	42

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc., and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Robrex)	
Farex)	
Trufood Cereal)	Weaning foods.
Robinson's Groats)	
Bovril Beef and)	
Vegetable Weaning Cubes.)	
Cow & Gate Full Cream)	
Ostermilk No.1.)	
Ostermilk No.2.)	Dried milk.
Trufood Humanised)	
Trufood Follow-on)	
Colact)	
Lactogol)	
Ambrosia Tablets)	To increase lactation in nursing mothers.
Fersolate Tablets)	
Ovaltine)	
Horlicks)	
Glucose)	
Maltoline & Iron)	
Viol)	
Adexolin Drops)	
Minadex)	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates.
Roboleine)	
Vitamin Concentrate)	
(containing)	
Vitamins A, B1, C, D).)	

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife.	186	151
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	6	2
Total number of patients ante-natally examined.	194	231
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	140	107
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Normanton where Gas & Air Analgesia was used.	72.92%	69.93%

PREMATURE INFANTS (Babies weighing under
5 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth).

		<u>Died.</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home.	5	1
Number born at home and nursed in hospital.	-	-
Number born and nursed in hospital.	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>
Number of premature still births	- 2	
Number of premature babies who died in the neo-natal period, all of whom died directly as a result of prematurity.	- 3	

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Park Pavilion, Normanton as from the 13th January, 1953.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year.

<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Total number of attendances.</u>	
<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
86	122	1178	1425

HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there was the equivalent of 24 full-time Home Helps employed in this Division and the number of cases in Normanton provided with the services of a Home Help during the year was 138, as follows:-

Maternity cases.	- 38
Tuberculosis cases	- 4
Chronic cases	- 82
Others	- 14

The following table shows the demand for the services of a Home Help over the past six years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases.</u>
1948	57
1949	127
1950	165
1951	163
1952	155
1953	138

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases.</u>	<u>Total number of visits.</u>
1952	806	13,393
1953	1,017	14,661
Average case load in Normanton per Home Nurse		- 3,665
Average accepted case load per Home Nurse		- 3,000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of Schools.</u>	<u>Number of Schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
17	8	15
Number of pupils on roll as at <u>31st December, 1953.</u>	<u>Number of children inspected.</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
3872	520	1336

EYE CLINICS.

Number of children examined.	-	324
Number of children prescribed spectacles.	-	128
Number referred for operative treatment.	-	-
Number of sessions held.	-	16

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

Owing to an outbreak of Dysentery in the district and also to the inauguration of a scheme of staggering holidays for miners, the attendances at the Centre were rather lower than in the previous year. In 1952 the total attendances were 6,647 whilst in 1953 they were 5,897.

The year opened with 42 children on the register but by the end of the first term, five of the children were transferred to the newly opened Centre at Wakefield. The balance, however, was soon restored by the admission of further new cases and by the end of the year there were 44 children on the register. One child left to be admitted to an institution.

In view of their ever growing commitments, the ambulance service was experiencing increasing difficulty in being responsible for the continued transport of children to the Centre and on the re-opening after the Christmas recess, a new transport system came into being whereby children in the Normanton and Pontefract areas were transported from various focal points in the district by a private 'bus service, with a paid escort in attendance.

For a variety of reasons there were no open days and no sale of work at the Centre during the year but, thanks to the financial generosity of the County Council, it was found possible to arrange a trip to Filey. Needless to say, this was a very great success, enjoyed by all, and especially so by those children who had never previously been privileged to go to the sea.

The Harvest Festival held at the Centre attracted a generous and varied display of produce and the service conducted by the Curate was much appreciated by the staff, parents and friends alike.

Later in the year, just before the holiday, the usual Christmas party was held and was attended by quite a large number of parents, friends and visitors. Each child received a toy contributed by the Yorkshire Evening Post Fund as well as sweets and fruit from other interested persons.

The annual visit of inspection from the Board of Control fell due on the 2nd December and the Inspector, after an exhaustive survey of the work done at the Centre, and the conditions existing therein, expressed herself well satisfied with the high standard of handwork as well as with the general tone of the Centre.

This Centre continues to fill a very definite need in regard to the social rehabilitation of these poor unfortunates by breaking down the barriers of loneliness and not infrequently instilling in them a degree of socialisation not previously thought possible. One of the main difficulties, however, militating against the full accomplishment of this objective lies in the fact that proper classroom accommodation is sadly lacking and although much can be effected by way of improvisation, the continued need to be observing such a policy can lead to frustration. The County Council, however, are alive to the needs of the Centre and it will probably be only a process of time before this problem will be remedied.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would extend my appreciation to the members and to the chief officers of the Council for the assistance and co-operation they have given me during the year.

To my own staff, both professional and clerical, my thanks go out for the able way they have carried out their respective duties, labouring sometimes under considerable difficulty.

Yours faithfully,

J.H. PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT

OF

NORMANTON

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1953

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1953.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council of Normanton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1953. The Report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1953 whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1954.

In Normanton we are faced with the frustrating effect of streams and streams of complaints in never ending volume bogging up the works, these complaints in many cases referring to property which should long ago have been demolished. However I am confident that the amount of repair work generally being done in Normanton is much more than is being done in the areas of most local authorities.

Nevertheless the hard core of the housing problem is still untouched and the need for a national effort to abolish the slums is only too apparent.

Mixed waste paper fell in price during the year from £7 10s. per ton to £6 10s. per ton this playing havoc with estimates in spite of the large quantities of waste paper still being collected. Increased wages for workmen also added to the costs of refuse collection and disposal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable proportion of the work of my Department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects, and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

Total number of Nuisance Inspections made.....	1088
Total number of Inspections made.....	3626
Total number of houses inspected	
under Public Health and Housing Acts.....	674
Total number of Informal Notices served.....	463
Total number of Statutory Notices Served Public Health Act.....	322

These were split up as follows:-

Section 39 Notices.....	51
Section 45 Notices.....	71
Section 75 Notices.....	21
Section 93 Notices.....	179

Total	322
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Section 93 Final Notices..... 57

Nuisances outstanding end of 1952..... 53

Nuisances found 1953..... 903

Total needing abatement..... 956

Abated during 1953..... 906

Outstanding end of 1953..... 50

Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936..... Nil

Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local

Authority in default of owners..... Nil

SECTION 11 & 13 HOUSING ACT, 1936

Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling
houses unfit for habitation..... 4

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition
Orders were made..... 2
(These houses, however, were still occupied at the end
of the year)

No. of dwelling houses closed under Section 11 of the
Housing Act, 1936 as a result of an undertaking given
by the owners.....1

No. of houses closed under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936.....1

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result
of notices served:-

Roofs repaired:.....	91
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built:.....	6
Flashings to chimney repaired or renewed:.....	3
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed:.....	14
Eavesgutters cleared repaired or renewed:.....	46
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed:.....	25
Gratings provided to gullies:.....	2
Dampness on walls remedied:.....	38
House walls repaired or re-built:.....	28
Skylights repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Ventilation bricks provided to walls:.....	2
Door frames repaired or renewed:.....	32
Weatherbars provided or repaired:.....	3
Door steps renewed:.....	5
Windows repaired rehung or replaced:.....	132
Window sills repaired or renewed:.....	1
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed:.....	42
Ovens repaired or renewed:.....	25
Sitting room firegrates repaired or renewed:.....	5
Bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed:.....	1
Defective chimneys or flues repaired or renewed:.....	16
Firebacks repaired or renewed:.....	12
Setpots repaired or renewed:.....	18
Ventilated food stores provided:.....	Nil
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed:.....	113
Floors repaired or renewed:.....	47
Wash-hand basins renewed:.....	Nil
Sinks renewed or re-fixed:.....	19
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed:.....	28
Staircases re-constructed or repaired:.....	6
Dustbins renewed:.....	32
Coal-store roofs repaired:.....	3
Coal-store doors repaired:.....	2
Coal-store walls repaired:.....	Nil
Cellar grates renewed:.....	3
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwelling houses:.....	7
New taps provided:.....	4
W.C. roofs repaired:.....	8
W.C. doors repaired or renewed:.....	5
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed:.....	26
W.C. pedestal basins renewed:.....	15
W.C. seats repaired or renewed:.....	4

W.C. walls repaired or re-built:.....	4
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe repaired:.....	13
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for Public use:.....	Nil
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed:.....	123
Stopped W. C. drains cleared and repaired:.....	10
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid:.....	2
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired:.....	4
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed:.....	2
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid:.....	11
Drains cleared:.....	56
Vent shafts repaired or renewed:.....	2
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed:.....	1
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Cases of cellar flooding remedied:.....	7
Hopper heads cleared repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Manhole covers repaired or renewed:.....	2
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed:.....	4
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. to buildings:.....	Nil
Dirty at insanitary premises cleansed:.....	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated:.....	6

WATER

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

The consumption was September 1952 - September 1953.

Altofts	39615
Normanton	<u>127563</u>
Total	<u><u>167178</u></u> thousand gallons

The cost worked out at 1/3d. per 1,000 gallons. The consumption per head of the population was 22 gallons per day.

Two houses in the district are not on a piped supply but are supplied from shallow wells and have to boil their water. Three of the Canal Lock Houses which previously were supplied by stand pipe are now on the mains supply.

During the year under review regular routine samples for bacteriological examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted	No. Satisfactory	No. not Satisfactory
Bacteriological Samples	23	23	-
Chemical Samples	2	2	-
Totals:	25	25	-

Chlorination is carried out where ever possible after repairs, alterations or temporary shut down. As a matter of fact Wallace and Tiernan chemical reagent feeders are in use for this purpose. A considerable number of ball type hydrants have been replaced by valve type hydrants.

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Routine samples of water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street were submitted during the six months the bath was open (April 6th - 19th September, 1953). The details of these are as follows:-

	Bacteriological Samples		Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
May	2	2	-	-
June	8	8	1	1
July	4	4	1	1
August	2	2	-	-
September	2	2	-	-
Totals	18	18	2	2

A Wallace and Tiernan Breakpoint Chlorination Plant is installed and the bath was well conducted at all times. The water in the baths is changed twice during the season to prevent an excessive accumulation of albuminoid ammonia which would indicate unoxidised urea.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

7 additional water closets were provided during 1953 to existing properties. There were 5655 habitable houses at the end of the year having the following sanitary accommodation:-

Water Closets.....	6053
Waste Water Closets.....	19
Chemical Closets.....	18
Privy Middens.....	6
	<hr/>
Total No. of closets in District	<u>6096</u>

Percentage of closets on the water
carriage system.....99.8

All chemical closets, and privy middens which can be converted to water closets have been dealt with. The Council empty all chemical closets without charge.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier "Yorkshire" combined gully and cesspool emptying machine. This has proved to be excellent.

DRAINAGE

I am responsible for testing all drains in the District to both new and old properties.

247 inspections were made during the year in connection with drainage. The smoke, colour and water tests were used in different instances.

Sewers were extended during the year to Site 24a for 50 new Council houses and to Illingworth Avenue and Parker Avenue (private enterprise houses).

40 houses are not connected to the sewer because no sewers are available.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler.....1

21 inspections were made to these premises during the year. These are on the small side and consist of only one room. However, allowing for this latter factor, the business is fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year there were 2 caravans in the district and 6 inspections were made in connection with these.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

The following inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector:-

	No. in register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Power Factories	24	11	1	-
Power Factories	48	19	1	-
TOTAL	72	30	2	-

The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	1	1
Other offences against the Acts	3	3
Totals	7	7

Until August there was one outworker engaged in the making etc., of wearing apparel. These premises were satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the table on the next page gives details of types of infestations dealt with.

	Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural	All others including business premises	Total
Total No. of properties in the District	9	5655	19	318	6001
No. of properties inspected					
(a) <u>Notification</u>	3	56	-	16	75
(b) <u>Survey</u>	28	49	-	22	99
(c) <u>Otherwise</u>	20	56	18	82	176
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with rats.	Major -	-	-	1	1
	Minor 3	39	-	25	67
No. of properties seriously infested with mice	-	1	-	2	3
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	3	40	-	12	55
Notices served under Section 4.					Verbal Notice Only
1. <u>Treatment</u>	-	-	-	-	
2. <u>Structural Works</u> <u>Proofing</u>	1	-	-	3	4
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where default action was taken by the Local Authority Section 4.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

One of the staff was already trained in the Ministry Rodent Control Methods and towards the end of the year another member of the staff also attended a Rodent Operators Course. Maintenance treatment of the sewers was again carried out and showed very few takes. The keeping of animals on allotments are the main source of infestation.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

16 "timed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour" observations were taken during 1953.

Two cases of excessive black smoke emission were found and verbal notice was given with some improvement.

I should like to stress, however, that the difficulties in this direction in Normanton arise primarily from the fact that large quantities of inferior grade fuels are consumed in domestic grates in the form of "miners coal". Most of these grates are of the old fashioned type with an average efficiency of 5%. The mines too are as is usual consumers of inferior type fuels.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled Pasteurised Milk and bottled T.T. Pasteurised Milk from a large combine, and from two Co-operative Societies in neighbouring districts. There are also two sources of supply of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Number of Milk Retailers (including shops) - 70

Samples of milk were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised Milk Phosphatase Test	5	-
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	6	-
Sterilised	6	-
Tuberculin Tested	3	-
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	-	-
Ordinary Milk	-	-

36 visits were made to licensed premises during the year.

Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council within the area

	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Milk	1	39
Drugs	Nil	5
Other Foods	Nil	13

The sample of milk classified by the Public Analyst as "Adulterated" contained only 2.94% fat and the vendor of this milk was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

The number of licences in force are as follows:-

Dealers Licences

(a)	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	12
(b)	Tuberculin Tested.....	3
(c)	Pasteurised.....	14
(d)	Sterilised.....	44

Supplementary Licences

(a)	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	3
(b)	Tuberculin Tested.....	Nil
(c)	Pasteurised.....	3
(d)	Sterilised.....	4
(e)	Accredited Producers Licences.....	Nil
(f)	No. of Raw Milk (Undesignated) Dealers.....	Nil

42 visits were paid during the year to licensed premises.

In connection with milk supplies we in Normanton are marching in front of the modern trend, which is to ensure that all milk is either pasteurised or designated milk.

There is a tendency amongst milk suppliers to use chipped, broken, and defective bottles long after their useful life is over. This of course arises from the high cost of the bottles. Repeated checks have been made in this connection by the Sanitary Officers, and verbal warnings were issued where necessary with some improvement. It appears to me, however, that if only the public themselves were more alive to the danger arising from the use of such bottles they would be more inclined to take the matter into their own hands by breaking the bottles and so putting them out of circulation.

Last year I pointed out that unfortunately the two local pasteurising plants previously in use had closed down and pasteurised milk was now being received instead from outside the district. This means that the large number of samples for biological examination of raw milk previously taken at the dairies cannot now be obtained.

ICE CREAM

46 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14, of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, 43 of these being retailers and 3 being producer-retailers. A total of 66 inspections were made to registered premises during the year. Of these 40 visits were made to retailers premises and the rest to producer-retailers premises.

The details of the bacteriological samples taken were as follows:-

Grade 1.....	15
Grade 2.....	11
Grade 3.....	1
Grade 4.....	7

In addition 2 unsatisfactory plate count tests were taken.

All unsatisfactory samples arose from one manufacturer who was not taking adequate precautions to ensure efficient sterilisation of his plant. Samples including those for plate count tests were taken at various points in the plant, and the cause of the trouble isolated. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory but it was very forcibly stressed to the manufacturer concerned the vital necessity of taking adequate precautions in this connection as a routine.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one Government Controlled Slaughterhouse in the district which is small for the work it has to do, particularly in the period of peak kill from August to December. A new Public Abattoir or some large central slaughterhouse adequate for the needs of the district would be an ideal arrangement for Normanton.

During the year the Ministry of Food made recommendations to Local Authorities generally regarding meat inspections. These were issued in the form of a memorandum (Memo 3. Meat). These were adopted in Normanton by the suggested date and as a matter of fact a considerable amount of work was done at the slaughterhouse on my recommendations to the County Slaughterhouse Agent of the Ministry of Food. However, with existing buildings it is difficult to comply with the suggestions in the memorandum in their entirety. I am satisfied, however, that the standard of meat inspection in Normanton is maintained at a very high level and that every precaution is taken to safeguard public health in this direction and in particular that adequate precautions are taken against the very real dangers associated with the consumption of meat derived from or contaminated by contact with carcasses or offal of animals which were diseased or suffering from an infective condition.

Generally the type of animals slaughtered in Normanton is of a fairly good quality.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and examined during the year are as shown in the following table:-

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
<u>January</u>	6	48	257	86	2	399
<u>February</u>	6	40	190	44	1	281
<u>March</u>	5	55	226	75	2	363
<u>April</u>	4	54	188	104	-	350
<u>May</u>	5	74	95	127	1	302
<u>June</u>	5	11	282	43	-	341
<u>July</u>	17	63	274	65	-	419
<u>August</u>	8	87	273	64	-	432
<u>September</u>	5	115	375	80	2	577
<u>October</u>	23	97	522	152	20	814
<u>November</u>	34	28	515	126	40	743
<u>December</u>	16	39	239	147	-	441
Totals	134	711	3436	1113	68	5462

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Beef

Bovine carcasses and all viscera..... 7
 Heads & Tongues..... 75
 Lungs.....118
 Hearts..... 5
 Skirts..... 3
 Livers.....165
 Part livers.....196
 Stomachs..... 1
 Intestines..... 13
 Kidneys..... 2
 Udders..... 2
 Spleens..... 3

Forequarters.....	8
Hindquarters.....	6
Frozen Beef.....	227

Pigs

Pig carcasses and organs.....	5
Heads.....	21
Lungs.....	18
Livers.....	20
Hearts.....	18
Stomach and Intestines.....	22
Kidneys.....	Nil
Pork Trimmings.....	3

Sheep

Plucks.....	83
Complete carcase and organs.....	1

Total weight of Beef condemned.....	4469 lbs.	
Total weight of Beef offal condemned.....		7394 lbs.
Total weight of pig carcase meat condemned....	849 lbs.	
Total weight of pork offal condemned.....		425 lbs.
Total weight of mutton condemned.....	32 lbs.	
Total weight of sheep offal condemned.....		272 lbs.
Total weight of frozen beef condemned.....	277 lbs.	

5627

8091

8091

Total condemned 13718 lbs.

Private pigs inspected.....28

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat.....4338 lbs.

Offal.....4381 lbs.

9719 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Bovines not Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
No's slaughtered	134	711	68	3436	1113
No's inspected	134	711	68	3436	1113
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	3	1	1	5
Carcases in which some part or organ is condemned	114	372	4	83	61
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	48.51%	25.74%	7.35%	2.45%	2.70%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	3	-	-	1
Carcases in which some part or organ was condemned	49	89	-	-	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	31.13%	12.94%	-	-	3.23%

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

During the first half of the year meat condemned at the slaughterhouse was stained and removed to Pontefract for sterilisation for animal feeding stuffs. The Meat and Livestock Division of the Ministry of Food then introduced changes in the arrangements for the disposal of this meat.

By these arrangements such meat was **auktioned** by public auction and sold to the highest bidder. Under these arrangements it was found that the condemned meat from Normanton was being bought by firms as far afield as Lancashire. Many local authorities throughout the country were seriously concerned by the possible danger to public health which might arise from these arrangements. Accordingly these local authorities wrote to the Ministry of Food about this matter and Normanton was one of the local authorities concerned. In addition articles appeared in the press **deploring** this state of affairs.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry drafted new and adequate safeguards to prevent danger to the public health from this source.

FOOD PREMISES

236 visits were paid to the slaughterhouse during the year and 61 visits to butchers shops.

223 visits were made to other food shops together with 278 visits to food preparing premises.

FOODS OTHER THAN MEAT CONDEMNED

	cwt.s.	qrs.	lbs	oz.
<u>Tinned Meats</u>				
22 tins of Cooked Gammon & Hams and 6 quantities of loose.	2	-	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 tins of Ox Tongue and 1 quantity of loose.		2	-	4
1 tin of Pigs Tongue			6	-
12 tins of Stewed Steak			11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 tins of Corned Beef			3	12
21 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat			15	5
	<hr/>			
Carried forward	2	3	22	6

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	2	3	22	6
2 tins of Pork & Beef Luncheon Meat				14
2 tins of Chopped Pork			1	2
2 tins of Beef Loaf			1	8
1 tin of Rabbit			1	0
<u>Tinned Fish</u>				
1 tin of Tuna				7
7 tins of Salmon			1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Sardines				5
<u>Tinned Soups</u>				
1 tin of Tomato Soup				15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Vegetable Soup				15 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Tinned Vegetables</u>				
58 tins of Beans		1	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins of Carrots			3	9
5 tins of Peas			4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins of Irish Stew			2	0
<u>Tinned Fruit</u>				
62 tins of Plums		3	9	6
106 tins of Tomatoes	1	2	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
43 tins of Cherries		1	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins of Peaches			2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 tins of Strawberries			16	7
<hr/>				
Carried forward.	6	1	27	0

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	6	1	27	0
2 tins of Raspberries			1	14
3 tins of Oranges			5	10
16 tins of Pineapple			14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins of Pears			1	8
1 tin of Grapefruit				4
7 tins of Grapes			7	14
7 tins of Apples			8	1
2 tins of Apricots			3	12
1 jar of Pears				12
10 tins of Prunes			11	10
2 tins of Gooseberries			1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins and 1 jar of Fruit Salad			3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins of Rhubarb			6	14

Jellies & Preserves

81 packets of Table Jelly			25	13
1 tin and 4 jars of Pineapple Conserve			3	10
5 jars of Gooseberry Jam			5	0
1 tin of Plum Jam			1	0

Milk Products

1 tin of cream				6
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes of Processed Cheese			2	6

Carried forward.

7 1 21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	7	1	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
11 Portions of Cake			16	8
2 packets of Baking Powder				8
<u>Raw Meats & Meat Products</u>				
1 quantity of Sausage			3	8
1 quantity of Ham			8	0
3 quantities of Bacon		1	6	0
2 quantities of Beef		1	13	10
Total	8	1	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Total pints equivalent</u>
5 tins of Full Cream Unsweetened Milk	8
5 tins of Full Cream Sweetened Milk	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 tins of Evaporated Milk	18
	<u>35$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of foodshops in the district is as follows:-

Fish & Chip Shops.....	25
Butcher's.....	37
Greengrocer's Retail.....	17
Greengrocer's Wholesale and Stores.....	5
Grocer's.....	62
Mixed Businesses.....	38
Sweets and Tobacco.....	12
Confectioners.....	7
Bakehouses.....	9
Abattoirs.....	1
Snack Bars and Cafes.....	9
Beer Shops.....	1

278 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws as a result of which the following action was taken:-

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and
Byelaws made thereunder..... 8

No. of cases in which verbal notice only was given.....16

The following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action:-

Shop fronts repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective ceiling repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective floors repaired or renewed.....	1
Ventilation provided to shops food-rooms etc,.....	1
Hot water supply provided.....	1
Cold water supply provided.....	1
Wash-hand basins provided.....	2
Soap and Towels provided to shops, food-rooms etc.....	3
Walls of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	6
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	6
Glass show cases provided to shops.....	3
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food.....	3
Notices provided in Sanitary conveniences regarding washing of hands.....	5

No legal action was taken during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

85 visits were made during the year to cases of infectious disease and 35 disinfections were carried out after infectious disease.

42 library books were disinfected during the year. A cabinet for this purpose being improvised to my own design from an old cupboard.

Bedding was disinfected at the Sanitary and Cleansing Department, Castleford the Bedford Van being used to transport this. What we need in Normanton is a new disinfecting station which would make us independent of another authority who might be reluctant to assist us in the event of a major outbreak of infectious disease, or if they themselves were hard pressed over any reason. A suitable site for such a disinfector would of course, be at the baths where steam is already available.

4 cases of food poisoning occurred during the year, the causative organism being Salmonella Typhimurium. The origin of the food poisoning was not at Normanton. Contamination occurred in Wakefield by a woman food handler at the place of manufacture of the pork pie. The four Normanton cases were therefore an offshoot from the main outbreak at Wakefield. No other cases occurred.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

116 visits were made under the above mentioned Act. One notice was served under the provisions of the Act and this was duly complied with.

The Council suspended the General Closing Hours of Shops within the Urban District during the period the 17th to the 24th December.

PETROLEUM ACTS

13 premises are licensed to store petroleum and all these have underground tanks.

No notices were served.

PESTOLOGY

118 issues of Gammexane powder were made to householders.

34 disinfestations were carried out to the houses shown, for the following reasons:-

	No. of Houses
Bugs.....	22
Cockroaches.....	9
Wood Beetles.....	2
Ants.....	1

Total	<u>34</u>

Gammexane smoke generators and 5% D.D.T. solution were both used in different cases.

In addition to the above the furniture of 2 families removed to Council Houses was disinfested for bugs using Hydrogen Cyanide Gas, in a special van - a specialist firm being employed for this purpose. The appropriate Regulations were properly complied with to my satisfaction. The bedding from these families was steam disinfested at Castleford.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

16 Hairdressers and Barbers were registered under the above Act at the end of the year, as also were 9 Food Hawkers and 4 Food Hawkers Premises.

The total number of visits made for the purpose of the Act, was 46.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT AND REGULATIONS 1951

No. of premises licensed for manufacture or storage for
distribution of such materials.....Nil

No. of premises registered under the Act..... 1

No. of visits made under the Act during the year..... 6

No. of samples taken.....Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total No. of houses..... 5655

This shows an increase of 73, 62 of these being Council houses and the rest private enterprise houses. 2 houses were closed during the year, as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

Reconditioned after mining subsidence..... 6

Back to back houses:-

	No.
Normanton.....	203
Altofts.....	95

No. of single back type houses (No through ventilation):-

Normanton.....	49
Altofts.....	12

No. of Council Houses. Traditional type houses.....857

Prefabricated Type Houses.....200

No. applications have been received for work of improvement under the Housing Act, 1949.

The National Coal Board have continued their practice of providing hot water supply to more of their properties.

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....30

No. of persons concerned in such cases.....188

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of Salvage.

(1) REFUSE STORAGE

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins.....	6265
Privy Middens.....	6
Pail Closets.....	18

Galvanised dustbins recommended and sold by the department are the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewers.

(2) REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The following table gives the numbers and types of receptacles cleansed:-

	1953 - 54
Dustbins.....	216426
Privy Middens.....	304
Pail Closets.....	938

Collections take place weekly in the summer months and at intervals of 9 or 10 days in the winter months in accordance with good refuse collection practice.

(3) TRANSPORT

4 Karrier Bantam lorries of 7 cubic yard capacity are in use, 3 being in regular use and Karrier No. 4 being the spare vehicle which is used half the week for salvage and some refuse collection and also to help out when a breakdown occurs or at holiday times.

(4) STAFF

Drivers.....	4
Ashmen.....	12
Tipman.....	1
Salvage man.....	1

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposal is by Controlled Tipping and the number of loads tipped was 4713 split up as follows:-

	No. of loads
Wakefield Rd. Tip.....	1752
Fox Tip.....	852
Snydale Quarry.....	2109
Total	<u>4713</u>

As can be seen from the above all three tips continued to render yeoman service during the year. At the end of the year St. John's Tip, Wakefield Rd. was rapidly approaching completion. Snydale Tip proved most useful in view of its more or less central situation but pumping had to be continued during the whole of the year and it will be necessary to continue pumping for a long time to come.

Considerable trouble arose during the year at Fox tip from tip fires. Certain persons appeared to spend much time lighting small fires near the exposed tip face especially at week ends. This resulted in the fire spreading back to the tip face on more than one occasion thus causing unnecessary waste of ratepayers money in putting the fires out.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, bones, string, old iron and other metals, rags, rugs and carpets.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvageable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

Waste Paper

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	52	-	2	-	338	3	2
July - September	46	12	2	-	303	1	0
October - December	45	9	3	-	295	13	5
January - March	45	17	2	-	298	6	11
	190	-	1	-	1235	4	6

Rags

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	10	2	24	33	15	8
July - September	1	12	2	2	37	18	4
October - December	1	6	-	22	31	4	1
January - March		4	3	2	8	8	5
	4	14	-	22	111	6	6

Rugs and Carpets

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	9	3	1	8	18	7
July - September	1	-	-	13	6	-	7
October - December	-	19	-	17	5	14	10
January - March	-	5	-	6	3	9	9
	3	14	-	9	24	3	9

Bones

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	-	4	-	-	1	8	0
July - September	-	14	2	-	5	1	6
October - December	-	7	2	-	2	13	6
January - March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	6	-	-	9	3	0

<u>String</u>	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June		2	-	9	1	5	0
July - September		1	3	15	1	2	7
October - December		2	-	-	1	4	0
January - March			2	2		11	0
		6	1	26	4	2	7

<u>Metal</u>	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - September	2	19	-	-	6	6	0
October - December	2	17	-	-	5	10	-
January - March							
	5	16	-	-	11	16	0

	<u>TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE</u>						
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	190	-	1	-	1235	4	6
Rags	4	14	-	22	111	6	6
Rugs and Carpets	3	14	-	9	24	3	9
String		6	1	26	4	2	7
Bones	1	6	-	-	9	3	0
Metals	5	16	-	-	11	16	-
Rail Charges & haulage							
Sundry Inc.					30	0	11
	205	17	-	1	1425	17	3

The graph shows that waste paper collections have been maintained and even slightly increased. I feel this is a creditable performance particularly in view of the further fall in the price of waste paper and the continuance of the limitation or voluntary rationing scheme.

The year commenced with waste paper at £7 10s. per ton and estimates were based on that figure but within a few days the price fell to £6 10s. per ton. The Department is however fully geared up to make some considerable profit on that happy happy day when prices rise, with consequent increased incentives to the men.

Graph showing amount of waste paper collected from
1948 onwards to the end of the financial year

Note how the collections have been maintained in spite of difficult conditions of the last 12 months.



URBAN DISTRICT OF NORMANTON

DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COST

1st APRIL 1953 - 31st MARCH 1954

Refuse Collection Disposal and Salvage

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, Holiday, Sick Pay				6433	12	5½
Superannuation and Insurances				689	14	6
General Administration Expenses				64	1	3
Motor Haulage				3299	17	4
Issues from Stores				19	6	8
Plant Hire (including Gully Machine)				56	10	10
<u>Loan Charges</u>						
Interest	52	14	3			
Loan Repayment	128	11	1	181	5	4
<u>Revenue Contributions to Capital:-</u>						
Snydale Quarry Tip	100	2	0			
Baling Shed	60	0	9	160	2	9
Miscellaneous items, protective clothing electricity, rents etc.				321	16	10
Gross Cost				11226	7	11½
Deduct Income from Salvage etc.				1425	17	3
Total Net Cost for year				£9800	10	8½
Total net cost per ton (collection and disposal)				19	11	
Net cost per 1,000 population (collection and disposal)				515	16	4
Net cost per 1,000 premises (collection and disposal)				1689	14	11
Gross cost per ton						
Labour				12	5	
Transport				6	4	

CONCLUSION.

This report would be incomplete were I not to express appreciation of the work of the staff and workmen in my Department, and of the help and assistance given to me by the heads and individual members of other Departments of the Council as well as by members of the Council collectively and individually.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Wilson

Senior Sanitary Inspector

